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III. THE ORGANIZATION OF HEALTH SERVICE, THE
DEMOGRAPHY, THE PROFESSIONAL DISEASES
AND THE DISEASES OFTEN OCCURRING IN RURAL
ENVIRONMENTS.

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K.Modrzewska

**THE LIFETIME OF THE HABITANTS OF PODLASIE IN THE
EARLY MIDDLE-AGES.**

"Człowiek w czasie i przestrzeni" 2, 1958.

This work treats the problem of mortality through the individual categories of age and the average for lifetime of the population in early middle-age; we haven't any written documents about this subject. The work bases upon bones which have been found in the cemetery of "Czarna Wielka" district Siemiatycze; all in all we found there rest of bones of 106 persons. We worked by the usual method for anthropology and judicial medicine - and Humes method as to the teeth. Vandervaela's method has been used for the skeletons of persons being 18 - 35 years old. We stated, that the highest percent of mortality for men happened from 41 - 45 years of life, for women from 16 - 20 years of life. The mortality for children as to 10 years old was 27,4 % of the total amount. The average of lifetime for the whole population was 26,8 years and the cardinal influence on it was the decease of little children and young women.

K.Modrzewska

**CHILDREN MORTALITY IN THE PENINSULA OF HEL FROM
1875 - 1954.**

Zdrowie Publiczne, 1958, 3, p.241.

This work treats about the mortality of babies and children as to 14 years of age in the peninsula Hel. We based the work upon birth data of the space of time which we

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found in the town officers department U.S.C. in Puck. After analysing the material and investigations of demographical conditions of the peninsula - we could state a gradual reduction of children mortality. In the age of 0 - 4 years the mortality lowered from 8,5 to 2,9 in 1000 children, from 5 - 9 years , from 2,4 to 0,3; from 10 - 14 years from 0,6 - 0,2. In testing the mortality period for babies we found that it lowered from 166 to 95 for 1000 babies, having been born alive.

K.Modrzewska

ABOUT INVESTIGATIONS AS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF
PEOPLE, LIVING IN THE PARISH OF PUCHACZÓW
(FROM 1797 - 1945).

Annales, Univ.M.Curie-Skłodowska, 1958, Vol.XI, 2.

This work treats about the development of folk's conditions in some villages in the province of Lublin which belong to one parish from many generations. The statistical analysis shows the influence of social economical changes of peasants enfranchise in 1864, and the formation of demographical conditions. So we can state, that the genital standard raises, the number of the population living on this terrain is overcome because of panmixture - and the migration movement began.

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K.Modrzewska

REMARKS ON ELEMENTARY DISASTERS.

"Człowiek w czasie i przestrzeni", 1959, 4.

This work speaks about elementary disasters as - innodations, dryness, fire and first of all about infective diseases with epidemical character in former centuries; it informs about the forming of demographical and biomorphological structure and people parties. We helped ourselves with examples found in historical sources, workshop materials of our own in regard to the huge cholera epidemy in the years 1827-1833. We took under consideration the formation of demographical conditions from some ten parties in the province of Lublin, being involved in one parish. The documents found in the parish office were of great help to us, because we were able to illustrate more and less - loss in people during epidemies. We also took under consideration the migration movement according to the loss of people.

K.Modrzewska

ABOUT NATURAL SELECTION IN MEN.

"Człowiek w czasie i przestrzeni", 1960, 1.

The work treats of babies mortality - being a selective biological agent in the limits of human population, and its influence onto demographical structures of the population. On the ground of statistical data from the literature and own materials - we payed an attention to the following problems: indications about babies mortality in Europe and in the whole world, the sex diffe-

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rence during this mortality (always more boys than girls), the influence of environment conditions (more in the country and more babies of lonely mothers). We took under consideration that it will be necessary to analyse this phenomenon as keenly as possible - by the help of antropological, medical and demographical investigations in every terrain.

K.Modrzewska

BABIES MORTALITY IN THE WORLD.

Publ.of the State Inst.of Rural Occup.Med.and Rural Hyg., 1960.

The integral part of this work is the map noting the world mortality for babies from 1945-1959. The map has been outworked in our demographical workshop - on the ground of all accessible documents we got from the literature about this subject. We wanted to show one of the most important demographical problems in a grafical and syntetical shape. This subject is especially important for Poland. The map has been completed by a list and a short commentary. We wanted to exhibit a grafical synthetical shape for one of the most important demographical problems in the world, and especially for Poland. We completed the map with a list for literature and a short comment.

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A.R.Tuszkiewicz

ABOUT DISEASES AMONG COUNTRYPEOPLE.

Zdrowie Publiczne, 1954, Nr.5, p.348.

This work leads upon materials gathered in the Institute and out of experiences of the author, being chief-manager of the clinic for Interna in Lublin, and upon materials transferred by other clinic managers in Lublin.

We distinguish the following diseases:

- 1) Specific diseases or health-damages, appearing exclusively among peasants . They are: animalish-diseases, intoxication by chemical compounds applied in agronomy and forest districts, tractorist diseases, health damages like rural Traumatology, farmers lung, and photodermathosa.
- 2) Diseases, which are not peculiar country illnesses but often appear there showing peculiar marks, like babies' summer diarrhoes and rachitis, further on veinlets, keratoconiunctives, phlyctaelulosa, several skin-diseases and many others. As for intern diseases we often find those of the breathing system, especially emphisema.

We want to take under consideration the youth problem in the country, as well as women-labour in time of pregnancy and nourishment. We had some discussions upon factors which may cause a difference between the state of health of rural and city population; we found, that the state of health (health-problem) of Polish countrymen is rather a bad one. Often, occur delays and neglecting of treatment, particularly in support treatment. Next objective material factors, physical and cultural ones, are very important; another factor is a not well tightened health service, unconsciousness about the meaning of diseases, very often a lack of trust toward the physician, and last not least - superstition.

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W.Szewczykowski, Z.Bryc, H.Zochowska, W.Zbroja,
A.Łuj, D.Pomykalska

VALUATION OF THE STATE OF HEALTH AMONG COUNTRY
PEOPLE.

district Parczewo, enlightened by researches
undertaken by the Social Science Camp, in
Sosnowica (1955).

Zdrowie Publiczne, 1957, 3, p.260.

This work gives us discussions about results of re-
searchements undertaken on 2195 people (grown up and
young ones). They were tested in the ambulatory of the
Social Science Camp (Medicine Academy of Lublin), in
Sosnowica. Only 25 % of the whole population living
on this area were aplicated in coming. They all were ill.
Only workers of two productive communities anounced them-
selves in 100 %. We could test 1347 women and 874 men.
They had been questioned about infections and trauma.
Antropometrical measures were taken out, and we marked
the hemoglobin level in blood, by the Sahl's method.
The appearance of individual diseases among these people
are indicated on tabula I.

We tested the teeth and found that 31 % of people lost at
least 10 teeth. Gynecologic, oculistic and dermatologic
researches were made. We noted skin-changes at 195 per-
sons; 61 % showed weight deficiency.

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T a b u l a I

Diseases	Summarily	Men	Women	% of all tested people
<u>Respiratory system:</u>	645	330	315	29,3
1. emphysema	410	201	209	18,7
2. bronchitis	139	78	61	6,6
3. bronchiectasis	25	23	2	1,1
4. tuberculosis of the lungs	71	28	43	3,2
<u>Digestive system:</u>	467	183	284	21,3
1. quoritis	236	102	134	10,7
2. peptic ulcer	68	43	25	3,1
3. diseases of the intestines	54	18	36	2,5
4. diseases of the liver	109	20	89	5,0
<u>Joint diseases:</u>	251	99	152	11,4
1. osteo arthritis	198	73	125	9,0
2. rheumatoid arthritis	38	11	27	1,7
3. ankylosing spondylitis	15	15	-	0,7
<u>Diseases of the circulation system:</u>	220	71	149	10,0
1. essential hypertension	105	14	91	4,8
2. volvular heart disease	68	18	50	3,1
3. diseases of the myocarditis	29	22	7	1,3
4. pulmonary heart diseases	18	17	1	0,8
<u>Neurocirculatory asthemia:</u>	265	35	230	12,0
1. goster	50	4	46	2,3
2. varicose venus of the legs	18	47	71	9,9
3. herniae	68	56	18	3,1
4. flat foot	17	4	13	0,7

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W. Szewczykowski

EVALUATION TRIAL FOR DISEASES OF COUNTRY PEOPLE ~~53~~
ON THE BASE OF RESEARCHMENTS AND APPLICATIONS
PERFORMED BY THE SCIENTIFIC SOCIAL CAMP IN THE
VILLAGES SOSNOWICA AND SWIECICHÓW (DISTRICT
LUBLIN).

Bull. of the State Inst. of Rural Occup. Medic.
a Rural Hygiene, 1957, 5, p.149.

We analysed researches onto 5000 country people (1955-56)
from the villages Sosnowica and Swieciechów. These par-
ticulars will serve to grasp the structure of peasant-
diseases, gathered on the way of Centre researches, or
particular announces. We stated the following percents
of diseases, the peasants plained about:

- 13 % pains in the movement organs,
- 12 % pains in the circulation system,
- 11 % pains in the alimentary canal,
- 10 % pains in the respiratory system,
- 7 % pains in the trauma-cases, due to work.

The frequency of appearance of these diseases were:

- 27 % for respiratory diseases.
- 17,5% for alimentary canal,
- 10 % for movement organs
- 10 % for circulation system,
- 2 % for urinary system.

The most frequent diseases of gynecological nature were
erosions in the vaginal-uterus parts. Much of cases
were appendix inflammations. For oculistic diseases, the
most frequent were acuta or prolonged inflammations of
the conjunctiva, dermatological diseases were the often
skin allergies, and laryngological diseases - catarrh.
These results affirmed the necessity for erecting Re-
search Centres. It will surely be the best way for a
deep knowledge about country diseases structure.

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W. Szweczykowski, Z. Bryć, J. Ujda, B. Zebrowska, K. Wnuk,
T. Dąbrowska, B. Kolber, M. Wiśniewska, K. Borowiec

CENTRAL RESEARCHES IN THE VILLAGE SWIECIECHÓW ON THE VISTULA RIVER.

Bull.IMP and HW, 1957, T.5, p.79.

In the framework of the social-scientific camp were made researches in the village people in Święciechów (1959), district Lublin. We tested 275 children and 1021 grown up people. The researches were made by the help of central and complex methods, and comprised sanitary-hygienical researches, as well as researches of the state of health among the village population. The gathered materials showed the following diseases:

Children diseases: rachitis and inflammatory diseases of the respiratory system.

The third place in all the groups (from children until grown up people) held diseases of the digestion system. We confirmed that the wardship upon children and babies was an unsufficient one. The lack of a consultation centre for mothers and children, of a delivery-room and a mother's school, caused this ignorance of responsibility and rational nourishing of children.

The frequency of individual diseases in grown up people showed:

respiratory system	- 24 %
locomotor system	- 12 %
digestive system	- 14 %
circulation system	- 12 %
work injuries	- 7 %
thyroid gland increase	- 3,5 %
kidney diseases	- 1,7 %
cous veinlets	- 9,5 %

30 % of tested people didn't show any changes.

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J.Stawecki

THE INFLUENCE OF METEOCLIMATIC FACTORS AND
RURAL WORK ENVIRONMENT ON THE ARISE AND DE-
VELOPMENT OF RHEUMATIC DISEASES IN COUNTRY-
PEOPLE.

Bull.St.Inst.Rural Occup.Med.a.Rur.Hygiene, 1957,
5, p.226.

The author discusses the influence of meteorological factors and gives an outline for their activities. These factors influence the rheumatic diseases:

1. atmospheric pressure
2. relative humidity
3. temperature changes
4. sun exposure
5. atmospheric ionisation.

It is difficult to study the influence of meteorological influences in a single way, because the changes in atmospheric pressure are connected with the changes of other factors, too, and which depend on it.

Investigations performed by foreign authors and made in laboratories, allowed the author to range these influences in a scheme.

He speaks about changes which happen in the human organism, and which depend on meteorological factors. Rural work conditions, especially during the high-season are very hard. People work 18 hours a day (24 h). This kind of work exerts of course influence on human organisms. The harvest work must be done in spite of whatever climatic conditions. The worker spends 90 % of his worktime outside. This may have a bad influence on his health, and there may arise rheumatic diseases.

Nobody, as to now, tried to analyse these work-conditions and they have never been a subject for laboratory investigations. The author analysed the influence of these

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conditions, and the points being the most exposed to microtraumae. He performed this analysis on the base of own observations, made during the farmers' worktime and through the terrain of their work. He observed also the movements of the workers, and tested them in his ordination-room. He noted the statistic-dynamical load of the muscle group, and of several skeleton parts.

J. Stawecki

INVESTIGATIONS ABOUT RURAL PEOPLE MORBIDITY ON
THE BASE OF REPORTS GIVEN FROM THE RURAL HEALTH
CENTRES.

Zdrowie Publiczne, 1957, Nr.4, p.314.

This work contains an analysis of reports from 70 rural Centres, which were sent by the scientific correspondents of the Institute out of special equires.

79 Centres taking office of Welfare:

until 5.000 population	- 54 - i.e. 68,1 %
from 5.000 to 15.000	- 18 - i.e. 28,8 %
from 10.000 to 15.000	- 7 - i.e. 9,1 %

The average for one Centre is 4.482 persons. The whole of the material has been divided into 4 zones for the whole country.

The investigation result showed that the difference for the report level, because of the inhalatory system diseases, depends in general on the acute bronchus catarrh. We haven't any base for the supposition that zone III (district of Opole, Katowice, Wrocław and Zielona Góra) shows much more cases of this disease - as other zones do. The maximal reports of prolonged rheumatic diseases was to be seen in zone III.

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Central Poland shows the less reports of prolonged rheumatical diseases, which are ten times bigger in zone II (seaside zone). Pus-diseases in skin are results of neglected trauma and appear very often in the most mechanized districts. Circulation diseases appear in zones I, II, III. The last position on the tabela are genital diseases.

These results possess an introducing and preliminary value.

Z.Kawecki

ABOUT SCHOOLING OF COUNTRY PHYSICIANS, PERFORMED
IN THE INSTITUTE FOR RURAL OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE
AND RURAL HYGIENE.

Zdrowie Publiczne, 1959, Nr.4, p.372.

The author periphrases four kind of courses:

1. Hygienic-prophylactic type,
2. General clinical-prophylactic type,
3. Laboratory-radiological type,
4. Internal-pedriatic type (taking in consideration sensity and often occuring country people diseases).

After a detailed discussion and analysis of the previous program, the author pointed on its character, and said that the program is fit for the specific work of country doctors. The percentage of physicians, who took part in the courses organized by the Institute, has been analysed.

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Hanna Chrzastek, Władysława Poddubiuk

TESTED LIFE AND HEALTH CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN
LIVING IN THE VILLAGE GOŁĄB.

(in impr.)

We tested and analysed the life and sanitary-hygienic conditions of children living in this village, as well as their health and physical development. We tested 566 children in the age from 0 - 14 years, i.e. 100 % of all the children. The life conditions as well as the nourishment were in general good. Babies and elder children got sufficient and regularly given food. The meals contained a right amount of animalish albumen, fat, vegetables and fruits. During the high-season for rural work, the children were rather neglected, they ate just when the mother could find time for cooking. We remarked a lack of 16 % of full valuable baby nourishment, and 32,7 % for elder children.

The dwelling conditions were generally suitable; only 12,2 % of the children lived in densed lodgings. The sanitary conditions for lodging as well as for every child were sufficient. The good life conditions and the valuable nourishment had a great influence on the physical development and the health of the children of the village Gołab. Their conditions were without comparison much better, than the conditions of other country children, which were living in poor centres, with a much lower economical level. 64,3 % of the children showed a physical development which did correspond with the standard. 35,7 % of children showed weight or growth deficiency, or both. The most frequent deficiency of weight, oscillated from 10 - 20 % and for normal growth no more than 6 cm. The teething period (6 months - 3 years) was in general a regular one. We noted only 19,5 % of retarded teething, 17,4 % of retarded sitting, and 9,8 % of retarded walking.

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A considerable percentage of country children had not been subjected to obligate safe-immunisation. We observed 36 % rachitis among babies, and 29 % among children, which did not frequent school (3 - 7 years). We found a group of children with rachitis in the past, being from 3-7 years of age, and among scholars being from 7-14 years of age, 5,9 %.

Only 24 % of babies were given vitamin D and it happened occasionally, because of medical consultation. The teeth of the children were strongly neglected. Children from 3-7 years showed 46,7 % teeth caries, children from 7-14 years 20,7 %. We tested 283 children on *Enterobius vermicularis* and found 63,7 % of ill ones. Other child-diseases in the respiratory organs 26,8 %; in the intestinal organs 17 %. Allergic skin diseases were often to be seen, but we must emphasize that the tuberculosis percentage was very small. We couldn't note them in babies, and among elder children we noted 2,7 %.

J.Freytag, R.Jakubowski, H.Wrębiakowski

ON THE STRUCTURE AND ABSENTEISM AMONG FOREST
WORKERS.

Medycyna Pracy, 1960, 6.451.

The authors have worked out the material concerning the visits at the physician and the absenteeism among 1055 forest workers employed in one of the wood districts. It results from these data that the workers suffering from infectious diseases, traumatism and skin diseases are visiting the physician most frequently.

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A.R.Tuszkiewicz

METHOD AND WORK-PROBLEMS FOR COUNTRY-PHYSICIANS. ~~25.~~

Zeitschrift für Ärztliche Fortbildung, 1960,
T.54, p.1311.

The country-physician should, besides his therapy action, develop a profilactic action onto a large ground (base). He should tend to periodical researches and be perfectly informed about the state of health of the population, living in his area, because he has to take care of them. His work should be an intensively one, and in this sense, that the level of hygiene in the villages may be very high; he should take the leadership of these actions, and teach people what they have to do, in order that the sanitary conditions may be excellent ones.

The bad hygienical state in Poland is a chief-factor for the insufficient state of health in the country. We found many discussions about several problems in this book, and first of all the large sphere and the raising mean of profilactic medicine, which now a day, intervenes into every clinical speciality.

The education of medicine students, and a completing education for physicians should take in consideration their specifical work. Clinics and hospitals should manage this education especially for country physicians, working in their areas.

Proposals for organization of methodical completing education for country physicians of those areas, were given. The mean of humanistic education of country physicians had been taken into consideration. The suitability of international corporations in the sphere of medicine activity, has been emphasized and the cooperation of the Lublin-Institute, as well as the research group of Greifswald NRD, have been mentioned.

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A.R. Tuszkiewicz

CLINICAL MEDICINE QUESTIONS, FOR COUNTRY-WORKERS
IN THE MONOGRAPHY "GESUNDHEITS UND ARBEITSSCHUTZ
DER LANDBEVÖLKERUNG".

Publ. Volk und Gesundheit, Berlin, 1960.

This work tells us about the collaboration of the Medicine Academy (A.M.) in Lublin, with the State Institute for Work-Medicine and Hygiene. It brings us thematics which have been outworked together. A greater part of the Clinic physicians collaborated precisely with the Institute in out-working the problem of rural medicine. Whatmore, the Clinic is training country physicians, organizing for them circuits through the Clinic, and meetings, having seminary character.

The Clinic-section of the Institute coordinates the collaboration between Clinic and Institute in working out aspects on clinical problems, which do interest other sections of the Institute. Employed of the Clinic A.M. in Lublin take part in area expeditions, especially in the Summer-Camps, which are always organized in the time of Summer holidays for a month, in one of the villages of the Lublin district. Physicians and A.M. students take part in this work.

R. Sikorski

A TRIAL FOR COUNTRYWOMEN MORBIDITY EVALUATION ON
THE BASE OF LIFE AND WORK CONDITIONS.

Medycyna Pracy (in print).

We tested 1223 women working in the country (region of Zwierzyniec and Turobin) being from 17 to 85 years of age. The often times observed diseases were: static troubles of

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the genital organs (29,0 %), erosion of the uterus collum (17,7 %), inflamed changes in the vagina (14,6 %), inflamed changes in the appendix (11,8 %) and menstruation troubles (0,1 %). We often observed sterility (2,2 %), and underdevelopment of the uterus (0,8 %). We stated a high percentage of neglects. They were: inveterate ruptures in the vagina (23,6 %), inveterate ruptures in the uterus collum (14,6 %), entirely uterus prolapse (0,9 %) and advanced uterus collum carcinoma (0,1 %). The greater part of women began menstruation between 14 - 16 years of age. The first menstruation happened the oftenest in Summer (44,9 %), seldom in Autumn (8,8 %).

The reproductive period of women living in the tested region was not a high one. Only 17,2 % of them passed more than 4 times through childbirth. The greater half of them (52,2 %) noted one or two childbirths.

The countrywomen have the tendency to prolonge the suckling time, 73 % - nourished their babies more than 10 months. The hygienic state was rather a low one, 22,1 % do not use underwear in work, even during the menstruation.

The nourishment is rather poor in calories; it doesn't contain a sufficient amount of vitamins, mineral salts and full valent albumines.

The greater part of the women (98,0 %) began to work before 16 years of age, that means in the most dynamical period of life.

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A.R.Tuszkiewicz, W.Szewczykowski

TESTS FOR MOTOR-SYSTEM ORGANS OF TRACTORISTS.

~~SS~~

Polskie Archiwum Medycyny Wewnętrznej, 1954,
T.24, p.681.

This work leads on clinical observations made on 61 tractorists and on ambulatory researches on 1150 tractorists. They suffered of head-aches, of pains in the environment of loins, and of painful aches in joints. Physical testing of the locomotor system, didn't show any deviation from the standard.

We had 61 tractorists in the hospital suffering stronger pains. Their locomotor system has been tested by radiography and showed:

1. Six men with concavity of nuclei pulposi towards the adherent loints vertebrales. In one patient we observed that the vertebral L_v had the form of the fish vertebral type. These changes occurred only in young people.
2. Two young men showed a lack of calcination in the end plates of the vertebral.
3. Five tractorists showed changements of the sacro-iliae joints, one of them showed a calcination of the adherent bone, and two others, decalcination.
4. Four men showed spondylarthrosis deformans (three of them were more than 40 years old).
5. Two showed the begin of humeral joints deformation (osteofity).

So, we took into consideration, that young ones' shouldn't work as tractorists.

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T.Jacyna-Onyszkiewicz, D.Rakowska, T.Spruch

TRAUMA, OCCURING AT RURAL WORK AND ITS
PROPHYLACTICAL TREATMENT. ~~22~~

Annales UMCS, 1957, Sectio D, vol.XII, p.11.

The authors have led their work upon 9200 cases of trauma evoked by rural work. The material has been gathered in the whole country, and gave a chance for evaluation of the appearance of this disease in Poland.

The work contains 9 tables, which show as clearly the out-worked material. Among 9200 patients suffering on trauma provoked by rural - professional work, 81 % were men, and 18,4 % were women. The greater part of them (79,1 %) remained in hospital treatment which shows clearly that rural trauma belongs always to serious ones. On a total amount of 9200 patients, 143 died, i.e. 1,55 %.

The authors performed a chirurgicall division of patients in accord with the several kinds od damages. Every case was taken under consideration with the kind of work he had to exercise and the damages which they got.

The greatest group (90 %) of damages showed the following kinds of trauma:

fractures	- 33,9 %
wounds	- 31,1 %
contusions	- 25 %

Fractures and wounds happened oftenest in attending engines or animals. The most frequent causes of contusion are downfalls from elevations (44 %).

Traumas being consequences of attending engines showed 25,7 % among all of the damages. This last group contains the highest number of cases of damages occured in tractor attending, 35 %. Treshing-machines showed 29 %, chaff-cutter 14,6 %.

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Work issued from attending other kinds of engines, showed lower percent.

The second numerous group contains downfallings - 3208, i.e. 34,9 % of the damages in general.

Trauma in attending animals shows 1619 cases, i.e. 17,6 %, among them from horses about 70 %, from cows 23 %. Damages from using handy-tools showed 6,9 %. They were provoked by axes, scythes, or pitch-forks.

The resting cases came from thermic electric and other engines, and were not very significant. The authors after conveying the analyse of their cases indicated a method for suitable profilactic. According their opinion, an accurate caution of safety and hygiene prescriptions, and a properly apply of the showed profilactic method will contribute to the decrease of rural trauma.

T.Jacyna-Onyszkiewicz, E.Lewel, T.Pochylski

VEINLETS AND ULCERATION OF THE FEMUR.

~~FF~~

Annales, UMCS, Sectio D, Vol.XIII, p.6.

The authors described in their work the etiology, pathogenesis and the treatment of limb-veinlets and their most frequent complications, i.e. the ulceration of the skin veinlets. They had their own chirurgical and clinical material, comprising 361 men.

The greater part of them were naturally town-people. Nevertheless 15 % of all operated patients were countrymen. Further they attended on the statistical data about patients, having been in treatment, at the ambulatory of the Clinic. They were 1076 persons. 76 % workers, 11,5 % intellectuals, 6 % artisans.

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Both of the statistics comprised a period of about 7 years from 1950 - 1956. The authors emphasized hard physical work in standing position, a circumstance which causes often repetitions of big, ulcerated veinlets.

We found a confirmation of this statement by observing it in social-scientific camps organized by the Medicine Academy and the Institute for Rural Work and Hygiene; the camps tested the whole population belonging to the given center. The authors showed, on a base of their own observations, that the ulceration of limb-veinlets is a complication in veine diseases, and appears almost among physical and rural workers. They made out 40 % of patients.

These complications occurred very frequently in the fifth year of the disease. The most neglected cases were found among country-people. It is the author's opinion, that veinlets and ulceration on the femur are to be a new social disease. The authors recapitulate the following four data:

1. Veinlets are a very frequent disease among town-people, as well as country people; the frequency of this disease doesn't show great differences among rural and town population.
2. The run of the disease is graver among country people, because they come too late to consultations; of course the quantity of complications are more numerous.
3. The veinlet operation is a very good thing, the disease doesn't in general return; we noted only 1,6 % who may have a return of veinlets. The operative treatment is synchronically the best profilactic way, protecting before complications as: thrombotical vein-inflammation and ulceration of the femur.
4. We need to propagate sanitary instruction, especially wide for country people in order to make them under-

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stand the necessity of early treatment. This would surely influence them and give arise to a higher state of health. Then, there should be less people unable to work.

St. Piątkowski, J. Kamiński, I. Wośk

ABOUT CAUSES OF CARELESSNESS AND DELAY IN THE
TREATMENT OF ORTHOPEDIC PATIENTS IN THE DIS-
TRICT OF LUBLIN.

Bull.IMP and HW, 1958, VI, p.391.

The authors have analized 600 clinical pictures of the Orthopedic Clinic in Lublin. They noted the following diseases. Congenital luxation of the ilium, congenital talipes varu-foot, t.b.c. of the osseus joints, and traumatica injuries of the locomotor-system. We constantly stated the repetition of some factors, being causes for the delay and neglection of treatment.

1. Delay and neglection, caused by defective treatment.
2. Lack of consciousness of the patient and his environment.
3. Lack of pecuniar possibilities.

Treatment mistakes were caused by ignorancy of the technic in researches of the locomotor-system. The physician didn't possess the necessary knowledge about orthopedia and traumatica. This gave the country quacks many profits. A great number of patients did not know, that their infirmities can be cured; it will be necessary to inform them about it, in an accessible way. Much more patients came to the Clinic because they were accidentally informed that such a Clinic exists, than by the physician's direction.

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The number of delays and neglections is higher in country-people. The authors think, that there is a possibility for improvement by a properly education of physicians, a level raising of sanitary instruction, and improvement of the Sanitary Service Organization.

This work quotes numerous examples and figures illustrating the discussed problem.

A.R.Tuszkiewicz, W.Szewczykowski, W.Marciniak

RESEARCHES UPON CAUSES FOR TRACTORIST'S DISEASES. ~~25~~

Medycyna Pracy, 1954, T.5, p.129.

The stimulus for undertaking these researches were numerous complaints of tractorists from the area of Lublin. Most of them were dispeptical. 700 tractorists have been tested in country-ambulatories. Forty ill men remained in the Clinic. The average of age of the observed cases was 23 years; the average of work-time 2,5 years. The following ambulatory researches were made:

- radiological test of the chest and the alimentary=canal,
- the vertebrale column and the pelvis,
- test for the stomach-containt ,
- urine test,
- EKG,
- basal metabolism,
- cytological blood-test,
- erythrocyte sedimentation rate ESR or Westergreen.

The most frequent diseases were abdomen pains, after long rides. Some tractorists had pain in the sacrum, they losed on weight, and sweated. We emphasize indispositions

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of the neurovegetative type, nervosity, perspiration, tachycardia and first of all secretion-indispositions, stomach and colon-piks. We also observed changes in the vertebrae column and the back-ilio-joints. Those will be a subject for peculiar reports. All these observations lead to following conclusions:

1. Every applicant for this work should pass through serious researches.
2. Persons with an unsteady neuro-vegetative system or changes in the locomotor-system should not work on tractors.
3. Every tractorist should be subjected to regular health-controls .
4. There should be a tendency to remove or to reduce every kind of noxiousness in their work, that means the impetus of vibration, the exposition on atmosphere factors during their work, and combustion gases. At the same time, tractorists should have good food of high calorical valor. They need sufficient rest and hygienical conditions. Furthermore, they should not use alcohol drinks.

Alfred R. Tuszkiewicz, Witold Szewczykowski

RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINATION OF TRACTOR
DRIVERS.

Annales. UMCS, Sectio D, Vol.VIII, p.213.

The report presents the results of detailed clinical examination of 40 tractor drivers, who were subjected to medical examination because of various complaints.

The results of the examination often point to pathological changes in the digestive tract, the vertebral column

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and in the sacro-iliac joints. In the digestive tract the changes were manifested by secretory and motoric disturbances of the stomach (14 cases), by spastic states of the colon (15 cases), and by the ulcerous disease of the stomach and duodenum (4 cases). The pathogenesis of those disturbances may be found, according to the authors, in the influence of the vibrations of the engine, as well as in the conditions of work and life of the drivers. In 4 cases radiological examination revealed changes in the sacro-iliac joints, in 5 cases a bulging of the nuclei pulposi into the adjacent lumbar vertebrae was observed, in 3 cases the lack of the ossification of the vertebrae was found. No pronounced changes in the hip-joints and shoulder-joints were observed, neither arthrotic changes in the vertebral column were detected.

The authors discuss also the importance of the observations made so far and suggest the further course of investigations.

D.Borecka, K.Doleżko, W.Klepacki, H.Krawczyńska,
T.Mierzejewski, B.Narbutowicz, J.Parnas, L.Perlińska,
J.Staśkiewicz

**ON THE INVESTIGATIONS OF ETIOLOGY OF INFANTILE
DIARRHOEAS IN LUBLIN DISTRICT.**

Pediatrica Polska, -1955, XXIX, 3, p.231.

In 1060 examined cases of infantile diarrhoeas the following results were obtained:

in 35 cases - Salmonelle typhi murium,
in 9 cases - Shigella flexneri,

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in 2 cases - Shigella sonnei,
in 89 cases - Escherichia coli alpha,
in 6 cases - Escherichia coli beta,
in 4 cases - Escherichia coli alpha and beta,
in 173 cases - negative.

Out of 189 serums taken from cases of diarrhoeas in infants (agglutinative reaction and hemagglutinative reaction) positive agglutinative reaction due to Salmonella typhi murium was noted in 14 cases, due to Shigella flexneri in 2 cases and due to E coli strains alpha and beta were not found. The hemagglutinative reaction proved to be non-specific. In the clinical control group consisting of 200 infants and children up to 3 years of age in 39 cases E.coli alpha type has been isolated.

In the control group of 250 healthy newborn infants in 17 cases the presence of E.coli alpha was found to be present. In the control group of 150 healthy children up to 3 years of age, E.coli type beta was present in 1 case.

Among 201 strains of E.coli isolated from faeces of ill young pigs - 2 strains proved to be E.coli type beta. Among 225 strains of E.coli isolated from faeces of healthy calves and among 30 strains of E.coli isolated from faeces of sick calves E.coli alpha and E.coli beta types were not noted.

The E.coli alpha and beta strains constituting the collection of the Microbiology Chair behaved characteristically in the serological analysis (164 E.coli alpha type strains, 22 E.Coli beta strains). From the biochemical point of view the strains of the above mentioned collection behaved typically with the exception of 3 E.coli alpha type strains. The investigations in reference to susceptibility of E.coli alpha and beta types on the activity of aureomycin, chloromycetin and streptomycin have shown that the largest amount of examined strains is primarily susceptible

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to aureomycine, more or less half is susceptible to chloromycetine, and only a slight amount to streptomycine. Comparative studies of aminoacids and multi sugar substances of the E.coli alpha and beta types strains and the common strain by means of the tissue paper chromatography point that there are no differences between these strains in reference to aminoacids but there exist differences and only quantitative in reference to multisugar fraction - that is the E.Coli alpha and beta strain is richer in compound reduction than the common strain. Trials to influence a change in the agglutinative characteristic of E.coli alpha and beta and the common strain by passing them on bases, containing heterological metabolites proved to be after 19 passings negative.

W.Szmuness, H.Gawronowa

INTRODUCTIVE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL TESTING OF HEPATITIS
EPIDEMICA (IN LUBLIN DISTRICT).

(in imprimation)

We used statistical data of about 9000 diseases which happened from 1955 to 1959. People living in the Lublin district show a high percentage of hepatitis epidemica; the cases were 4 - 5 times higher than before. This disease holds at present the first place among intestinal infection diseases.

More than half of hepatitis epidemica cases occurs among the rural population. The rate of the disease growth in the country is bigger as in towns, but the level of cases is 3 times lower in the country. The last year seemed to

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show a linear equation of the morbidity index in the particular district areas; there is a smaller expansion between the epidemical state of the different arrondissement, especially among suburb-settlements and villages, being far from towns. The growth of morbidity in the villages is a result of the disease growth in the epidemical area and a focal exacerbation in particular villages.

The morbidity curve is a seasonly one (autumn-winter). The culmination point of intensity is 1-2 months later as for typhus and Heine-Medina, - which is the result of the long incubation period. We note 60,6 % of all diseases for children as to 15 years of age. The morbidity among scholars (children from 7-14) is 5 to 6 times greater than for grown up people. One could observe a certain difference in the patients' structure between town and villages and the sex.

W. Szmuness

AN ANALYSIS OF HEPATITIS EPIDEMICA OUTBREAK
IN THE COUNTRY.

(in printing)

1. The author describes the course of this epidemy, which had broken out in the country, 27 % of people were ill.
2. The half of sick people showed abortive shapes; the proportion for typical shapes was as follows: among children - 1:0,6; among grown up people - 1:2,5. This relative low percent for abortive sickness was the consequence of what we call "integrity" of the population, and its low degree of immunity.

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3. The epidemic course lasted two months. The first flow of the disease involved the school-children of the village, and then grown-up people. The school epidemic was acute and shortlasting. As for the rest of the population, the curve outline, was much milder.
 4. About 35 % among the epidemic cases were due to extern contacts with the school, 28 % to contacts among family members, and the rest to contacts between families.
 5. The author couldn't find any correlation between the epidemic outbreak and the size of families, the overcrowd in dwellings, and the yearly income, the morbidity, as well as in the frequency of infections which happened in families. One could observe that the morbidity is generally a higher one when two people are sleeping in the same bed, and one of them is already ill.
 6. Gamma globuline having been used during the epidemic, showed to be of maximal efficacy, and of highly profilactical character. The drug hindered the spreading of the epidemic among children, below 7 years of age.
 7. Thymol proof and blood-test on bilirubine isn't in majority of cases, a right diagnosis for the abortive shape in hep.epidemia.
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W. Szmunes

THE OCCURENCE AND SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF
INOCULATED HEPATITIS.

Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, 1960, 15, 4, p.1608.

Anamnestic data concerning 910 patients with viral hepatitis and 30 with typhoid fever and diarrhoea are reviewed. It has been found that in the period of 6 - 8 months before onset of the disease the number of interventions (injections, vaccinations, operations, blood transfusions, labours and interruptions of pregnancy) was twice or 3 times greater in patients with viral hepatitis than in the other group. It may be presumed that in about 12 % of the patients with viral hepatitis was infected in the parenteral way. The observed cases are described. The author considers dental surgery, blood collecting and manicure to be without any meaning in the etiology of inoculated hepatitis. Seventy five per cent of the cases followed intervention performed in the hospitals and out patients departments. The occurrence of inoculated hepatitis in adults is greater than in children. In epidemic hepatitis this phenomenon is inversed. No fluaction connected with the season has been observed. The incubation period in the reported cases varied from 21 to 164 days. No relation between the way of introduction of the virus and the dose of infected material and the period of incubation was observed. In the foci of staying of patients in the inoculated hepatitis a few cases of relapses were observed (0,84 per cent of the persons living there). Those observations are unsufficient for drawing any conclusion about the infectivity of inoculated hepatitis.

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W. Szmunes

MORBIDITY AMONG PHYSICIANS AND THEIR FAMILIES
CAUSED BY HEPATITIS EPIDEMICA.

Przegląd Epidemiologiczny, 1961, 4.

We enquired 1237 physicians in the Poznań and Lublin districts. We found that 13,3 % of them have been subjected to the disease, 8,4 % during the first five years of their professional work; the control-group showed 5,68 % and 2,02 %.

The highest coefficient of morbidity was found among physicians working in infection sections, epidemiologists (23,53 %), specialists in children's diseases (13,17%), and surgeons (11,53 %). It seems that surgeons infect themselves by implantation. The morbidity among physicians working in great towns is two times bigger than for those working in small towns or in the country.

The majority has been infected during the first year of their professional work. The morbidity of family-members is somewhere higher (3,99 %) than in control families (2,98 %).

W. Szmunes

SOME EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SONNE
TYPE DYSENTERY.

Przegląd Epidemiologiczny, 1960, 3, p.295.

An analysis is given of 511 cases of dysentery caused by Sh. sonnei. This form of dysentery, as differentiated from that caused by Sh. flexneri is characterized by the

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following properties: patients excrete in the faeces relatively little infectious material: those ill with positive bacteriological findings in the faeces, rather rapidly free themselves from the germs; clinically the disease often takes the form of acute food poisoning.

Epidemiological observations confirm the results of experimental investigations, showing that *Sh. sonnei* remain active for a relatively long period on foods. The seasonal increase of this form of dysentery appears in late autumn, and in the remaining months incidence is minimal. A high percentage of adults were observed among those ill. Family foci and those in nurseries is not a mass phenomenon. There was no concentration of cases in definite neighbourhoods or city settlements.

W, Szmunes

RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS ON THE ETIOLOGY AND
EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CHRONIC DYSENTERY.

81.

Przegląd Epidemiologiczny, 1960, 3, p.289.

Chronic dysentery appears on the average among 9 per cent of the cases. This percentage is higher among children. In dysentery caused by *Sh. flexneri* the chronic form appears 2,5 times more frequently than in infections with *Sh. sonnei* and 5 - 6 times more frequently than in infections caused by *Sh. newcastle*. After the author investigated 40.000 healthy people, the percentage of carriers came to 0,55 per cent among adults, 1,4 per cent among children (up to 5 years of age). Among almost 1/3 of all healthy carriers, a typical or abortive forms of chronic dysentery could be suspected based on anamnestic or rectoromanoscopic data. According to the

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author's observations, each case of chronic dysentery causes on the average 0,65 new cases in the surrounding environment. Mutual infections arise most commonly among children and their mothers.

J.Parnas, K.Łazuga

ABOUT GASTRONOMIC STAPHYLOCOCCUS INFECTIONS. ~~825~~

Wiadomości Lekarskie, 1954, VII, 3.189.

The authors describe the general epidemical peculiarities of gastric infections, and infections of Staphylococcus ethiology.

They observed 50 persons who had passed an epidemical infection, which has been caused of seasoned meal. The laboratory tests showed, that the infection was directly caused by white and yellow Staphylococi. The meat has been infected in slaughter-houses and porc butcher's shops, because of the insufficient sanitary conditions.

J.Parnas, W.Klepacki, P.Borecka, C.Mardarowicz, H.Doleżko

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE QUESTION OF INTESTINAL INFECTIONS BY A BACILLUS, BELONGING TO THE ENTEROBACTERIACAE GROUP. ~~825~~

Przegląd Lekarski, 1957, XII, 2, p.112.

The authors describe the salmonella epidemy in men, being provoked by the bacillus Salmonella typhi murium and Salmonella paratyphi B, as well as the sporadic case of

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salmonellosis in a woman - provoked by Salmonella paratyphi C var. Kunzendorf.

Beyond this case, the authors performed bacteriological analyses about the cause of babies' diarrhoea in the country. They tested 318 ill babies and 200 children of the control group, being in clinical treatment - and 1480 healthy children. The first and most important factor of the disease is Escherichia coli alpha, further Salmonella typhi murium, Shigella Flexner and Son, E.coli beta and E.coli alpha and beta.

160 strains of Escherichia coli alpha and beta have been cultured (brought up) and tested on biochemical and serological way. They were tested for their antigenic structure and sensibility against antibiotics.

The authors investigated 70 hemolytical strains. E.coli having been separated out of the organs of death farrows and considering their biochemical and hemolytic properties, and their capacities to form egzo- and endotoxin, their virulence, and their serological properties, they got bacteriophages out of these strains and the farrows' stool.

The authors confirmed that the bacillus S.abortus equi and Salmonella abortus ovis, do not provoke diseases in men - because people working at horse studs and sheep flocks, where they found bacteriological and serological tested - infections of animals as to 100 % - were healthy.

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Janina Opieńska-Blauth, A. Tuszkiewicz, J. Brzozowski

A COMPARISON OF CHEMICAL INDICES OF EARLY STAGES
OF PLUMBISM IN WORKERS FROM THE LUBLIN DISTRICT
EXPOSED TO LEAD POISONING.

Annales, UMCS, Sectio D, 1953, Vol. VIII, p. 151.

Investigations on the diagnosis of early stages of lead poisoning were carried out. About 100 workers were examined; they belonged to various professions in which lead poisoning is a hazard. In particular, the investigations concerned a group of potters who were employed at enamelling the earthenware, typographic workers, storage batteries workers, electricians, workers of canned meat factories and of gasoline stores.

Besides clinical examination, the level of lead in blood and urine was established, and the porphyrin test was carried out. The amounts of lead were determined by means of the dithizone colorimetric method. In order to demonstrate a correlation between the symptoms and chemical indices of lead poisoning the statistical formulas of Chi square and "Student's test" were used.

The obtained data permit to draw the following conclusions:

1. The raised level of lead in blood and urine and the presence of porphyrin in urine precede the clinical symptoms of lead poisoning.
2. Longer breaks in the ingestion of lead favour in a marked degree the decrease of lead content in blood and urine.
3. The authors investigations give no decisive answer to the question whether blood or urine tests have greater value in the diagnosis of early lead poisoning.
4. It seems that in the initial stages of the worker's contact with lead raised contents of lead occur more

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often in urine, which was not observed when the period of work was extended over many years.

5. Among the professional groups examined by the authors highest chemical indices of lead poisoning were found in potters and workers of canned meat factories.

W. Szewczykowski

**SEMEIOLOGY OF EARLY LEAD POISONING AND THE VALUE
OF LABORATORY TESTS FOR ITS DIAGNOSING.**

Annales UMCS, 1957, Sectio D, Vol. XII, p. 173.

The author gives the clinical picture of early lead poisoning, as well as an estimate of the value of laboratory tests for lead poisoning. The material was collected by examining 65 workers in their workshops and 50 workers in the clinic. The former were members of cooperatives producing tiles, they were subjected to questioning and physical examination, which was connected with carrying out the following tests: estimation of lead concentration in air and examination of urine for punctate basophilia of erythrocytes. 50 of them, in whom positive laboratory tests were found, were then subjected to clinical examination. This consisted among others in biopsy of the bone marrow, radiological examination of the alimentary canal, examination of the stomach contents, oscillometry of the vessels, water test according to Volhard, and in examination of the eye fundus. In 15 workers there was also carried out a manifold examination of the liver function.

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The results of the investigations point to the fact that in the time when the laboratory tests are positive, there can be already discovered systemic disturbances resulting from the toxic action of lead. These are above all disturbances of the haematopoietic system in the form of the stimulation of the erythrocyte system, which can be observed in the myelogramme. There are also spastic states of the colon, as well as disturbances in the motoric and secretory activity of the stomach. In 30 per cent of cases a decrease of oscillation of the upper limbs vessels was found, in isolated cases there were disturbances in the water metabolism. There are no symptoms on the part of the central or peripheral nervous system or disturbances of the liver function which might belong to the picture of early lead poisoning.

Of the laboratory tests most useful is the examination of urine for porphyrins, a sensitive, constant, easily performed test. Other tests (the presence of lead in blood and urine, punctate basophilia of erythrocytes) are less sensitive and are connected with a greater risk of error.

In the light of these investigations there is no justification for the notions of "lead intake" and "exposure to lead poisoning". When such states are diagnosed, in reality there are already going on initial pathological processes in the organism, which can be detected with the use of more precise methods of investigations.

The author discusses also the mechanism of pathological changes in early lead poisoning, as well as the practical value of the results of his investigations for the prophylaxis of lead poisoning.

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T.Krwawicz, M.Dymitrowska, I.Kożuchowska

INJURIES OF THE ORGAN OF VISION IN AGRICULTURAL WORK.

Annales UMCS, 1953, Vol.VIII, Sect.D, p. 167.

The present report is an attempt at determining the frequency, the kind, and the sequelae of the injuries of the organ of vision among the rural population on the strength of the material collected in the years 1947-1952 by the Clinic and by special teams of its workers visiting provincial centres. The material comprises 598 cases of eye injuries connected with agricultural work. 16 different kinds of injuries were distinguished, all of which can be divided into two sections: typical injuries and atypical injuries.

The 1-st section consists of 3 groups:

1. Injuries connected with sowing and harvesting (here belong also injuries caused by agricultural implements),
2. Injuries connected with cutting wood, injuries from tree branches, and other connected with the work in the wood,
3. Injuries inflicted by domestic animals.

The other section (various injuries) comprises 6 kinds of injuries resulting from general conditions of life; here belong foreign bodies, corneal ulcers, and various atypical injuries.

The fact is stressed that 88 per cent of cases belong to the 1-st section, the rest (12 %) remaining for various atypical injuries.

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-J.Wojtkiewiczowa

DERMATOSES CAUSED BY CATERPILLARS OF EURPROCTIS
CHRYSORRHOEA AND OTHER BUTTERFLIES.

Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, 1958, R.XIII.Nr 2.

In June 1954 there was noticed a great number of patients at the Dermatological Clinic, Academy of Medicine in Lublin, with a rather characteristic pathological picture, which had arisen following a contact with caterpillars.

In the literature we find non-numerous and not very exhaustive data concerning similar cases. The report contains a description and analysis of 22 personal cases. Further there are mentioned in the paper the butterflies most frequently encountered in Poland, whose caterpillars may cause an appearance of skin lesions in man. The principal place is occupied here by Euproctis chryssorrhoea. Further the author reports various opinions concerning the mechanism of the caterpillar's action on the human body and emphasizes that only further thorough investigations will make possible to elucidate fully the pathogenesis of the pathological lesions in man induced by different varieties of caterpillars.

J.Wojtkiewiczowa

CATERPILLAR DERMATITIS.

Medycyna Pracy, 1955, 3.

In June 1954 an increasing number of patients for hospitalization at the Clinic of Skin Diseases of the Medical Academy in Lublin was observed. The cases presented characteristic clinical picture. In the majority of

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cases the papular eruptions accompanied by itching sensation appeared shortly after contact with caterpillars. The incubation period varied on average from few minutes to few hours. After seven days the eruptions disappeared. In this period the numerous outpatients with similar symptoms were treated in dispensaries in Lublin. In this time the Institute of Medicine of Agricultural Labour in Lublin obtained informations that in several districts of Poland (for example - district of Białystok and Kielce) the labourers employed in forests discontinued the work because of caterpillar dermatitis.

The author described and investigated 22 cases.

The regions frequently affected were neck, arms, and partially chest. In 3 cases papules and small vesicles were present. The vesicles contained steril fluid; in one of this cases the eosinophils were observed. In 4 cases occurred also hemorrhagic petechiae; at one patient the author has seen on the eyelid swellings; in other case the swellings with small vesicles occurred on the ears, face and about the mouth. In 2 cases the eruptions resembled rather small wheals; at one patient petechiae were found. In five cases the author remarked limited patches; in one case the inflammatory edema with small vesicles was localized on the forehead and above left clavicle; at two persons the blisters were localized on the upper extremities; in two remaining cases the blisters were on the leg. In two cases the temperature ranged as high as 39°C; one patient complained of malaise and loss of appetite. In all cases the sedimentation rate of erythrocytes was normal or somewhat raised. In two of 13 cases leucocytosis was somewhat reduced; in 5 cases the eosinophils count rose. In 2 cases albuminuria and few erythrocytes in urine were present.

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The author performed intracutaneous tests with various allergens. The reactions for the most part resulted positive. The content of blisters was steril; in one case the eosinophils were present. The histopathological examination of the specimen from the eruption on the forehead: the inflammatory infiltration especially about the vessels with severe degree of hyperchromatosis; in deeper layers edema of the tissue.

In two cases the morbid symptoms exacerbated after applying on the skin alcohol dressings.

The author has made on the base of own observations and literature the following conclusions:

- 1) The caterpillars of some butterflies (*Euproctis chrysorrhoea*, *Thaumatopoea processionea*) occur in several years in great quantities. This phenomenon is an important danger for our economy and menace to health of men working in the forest and orchards.
 - 2) The preventive measures should be taken: a) in winter and in early spring it is necessary to collect and destroy the caterpillar nests; b) in spring apply the insecticides - the best are DDT and calcium arsenate; c) during the work in the forest and in the orchard protect the face and eyes with special glasses - to wear the light but close protective clothing.
 - 3) The mechanism of action of caterpillars on human organism requires further observation.
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J. Wojtkiewicz

**CHRONIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS AS THE PROBLEM OF
OCCUPATIONAL DERMATOSIS IN RURAL DISTRICTS.**

49.

Medycyna Pracy, 1959, 10/1, 25.

The author observed from 1946 to 1953 yr 245 cases of lupus erythematosus chronicus. There were 175 females (71,4 %) and 70 males (28,6 %). Most patients were affected with this disease in age ranging from 20 to 40 years. The onset of this disorder in children aged under 10 years and in individuals above 70 years was noted in single cases.

X-ray examination of the chest performed on 100 patients revealed in 20 patients the fibrosoprodutiva and in 19 patients enlargement and calcification of hilar lymph nodes. The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis among other members of family was stated in 26 cases (10,6 %).

The coincident forms of cutaneous tuberculosis were diagnosed as the colliquativa (11 cases), the luposa nuchae (1 case) and erythema induratum Bazin (1 case). As analysis of all material shows that lupus erythematosus mostly set on farmers 61,2 %, workers - 25,7 %, clerks, - 8,2 %, 186 patients lived in the country, the remainder ones in Lublin and district towns.

The various factors may play part in the pathogenesis of lupus erythematosus. 50 patients believed that L. erythematosus appeared by strong sunlight exposure, in eleven cases a frostbite preceded the illness, five persons supposed a traumatic origin.

The average duration of incapacity for work per person caused by this disease amounted to 30 days by year. The author comes to conclusion that L. erythematosus can be considered as a sort of occupational dermatosis occurring in the rural districts. The statistical data show that

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lupus erythematosus attacks mostly adult agricultural workers during the work in the fields, where they are exposed to the action of the sunrays, the wind and the cold. As preventive measures the author advises wearing of the large brimmed straw hats, using of skin protecting ointments while working in the sun and protecting the face and the hands against the cold and the wind (warm caps and gloves).

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